

likewise. A few of them gave voice to the shrill "rebel yell" in their eagerness to stir Congress up to approval. One or two Senators clapped their hands feebly.

Instead of stampeding the Congress the coldness of two-thirds of the House and practically all of the Senate was brought into sharper relief by the extravagant behavior of the comparatively handful of applauders who sought to catch up with their colleagues and carry them along with them.

Not a Hand From Republicans.

On the Republican side not a single hand was lifted in a momentary rebuke. The Senators gazed unblinkingly into the President's face and made no move to indicate anything but disapproval of the course he has selected without consultation with one of them.

Republicans remembering another appeal a little more than a month ago, bitterly resented the President coming to them for aid again. As soon as the President had left the hall of the House they pointed out excitedly to each other that had the people of the nation followed the President in the appeal for the election of a new President, on the day the Congress met, there would have been no need for the President to come to them for aid or support. They recalled that on occasions when the Democrats failed the President on vital war measures, Republican Senators and Representatives had saved the Administration.

Today the final opportunity which the Republicans had to show whether they were willing to forgive and forget what they cannot avoid feeling was gross ingratitude toward the President asked the voters of the country to defeat them in the election. They showed again in their reception of the President's appeal for aid that they have not forgiven and are not likely to forget.

This almost uniform coldness on the part of the Senate grew more and more apparent throughout the speech.

Beginning most prominently when it became evident that the President was to content himself with nothing more than an appeal for support in his tasks abroad and that he was not going to let down the barrier and take Congress into his confidence.

Cold Formality Observed.

The Congress, despite its bitter and cold attitude toward the President, did not forget the deference due the office held by Woodrow Wilson. When he entered the House the House and Senate arose en masse until the President had concluded his address and was on the point of leaving the Congress arose and remained standing until the President left.

From the moment of the President's arrival it was evident that the break at last had come between the President and Congress. The President felt it immediately. Beginning at his extreme right he slowly scanned first the faces of the men of his own party and then those of his political opponents. Meanwhile the Democratic side applauded perfunctorily. Not a hand moved on the Republican side of the House.

Speaker Clark began his gavel and said: "Gentlemen of the Sixty-fifth Congress, I present the President of the United States."

The President without further delay plunged into his prepared speech. For fifteen minutes the President dwelt on the achievements of the United States had to its credit since entering the war. Beginning with the training and shipment abroad of an American army he traced the progress of the war through the great supporting armament of the industrial of the country which made it possible to put this great army in France. He paid high tribute to the mettle and quality of the men and officers sent over and the sailors who kept the seas and the national spirit behind them.

Plea for Woman Suffrage.

The President's tribute to the women of the country followed immediately. With it he coupled another plea that he made the equals of men so far as political rights are concerned.

"These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were it to omit that act of justice," he said.

Throughout this part of the President's speech applause was liberal from both sides. The President departed from this theme to urge the Senate to ratify the Colombian treaty and then turned to purely domestic questions, mainly reconstruction and the question of railroad ownership. He admitted frankly to Congress that in all he had heard on reconstruction he had seen no general scheme for working it out. He took the attitude also that American business did not want to be "conceded."

The President outlined the necessity of any reconstruction programme with this statement: "It—the process of returning business to a peace footing—promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself."

Lands for Soldiers.

The President warned Congress that in his opinion action must be taken to provide for returning soldiers and urged the friendly consideration of the plan evolved by the Secretary of the Interior for the reclamation of arid and swamp lands.

The President made an earnest plea to Congress for continuation of the naval building programme regardless of the contemplated action of the peace conference in limiting armaments.

"It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our programme to a future world policy as yet undetermined," he said. He then turned to the question of the railways and after outlining the three policies which might be followed admitted frankly that he had "no confident judgment" of his own at this time. The President emphasized the point that it would be impossible to complete full equipment for the railroads planned by the Government during the period they have left to remain under Government control.

The President set forth three alternatives—releasing the roads outright, complete Government control, accompanied possibly by Government ownership, and modified private control under a more affirmative public regulation, so as to avoid "wasteful competition." He said it would be a disservice to the public and to the owners of the railroads to turn them back in their present condition.

Port of Antwerp Opened.

The port of Antwerp has been opened to shipping of all tonnage, and already three vessels have arrived in the port. It was announced yesterday by the Belgian Consulate. All relief ships now can proceed directly to Antwerp to discharge cargo, thereby expediting the distribution of food.

VACANT PRESIDENCY AROUSES CONGRESS

Both Houses Look to Placing Marshall in White House When Wilson Goes.

TWO RESOLUTIONS READY

Senator Sherman Wants to Have Election to Fill the Office.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Before President Wilson arrived at the Capitol today to make the announcement to Congress of his intention to go abroad, action had been begun in both Houses looking to the substitution of the Vice-President as the authoritative head of the nation in his absence.

In the House Representative Rodenberg (Ill.) introduced a concurrent resolution which, after reciting at length the various domestic problems with which the Chief Executive might be called upon to deal in addition to the constitutional functions which he must perform, provided for the temporary delegation of the duties of the President to Vice-President Marshall.

In the Senate a similar resolution had been drawn up by Senator Sherman (Ill.), the only difference in the two being that in Senator Sherman's document it was proposed to declare the Executive office vacant until an election might be held.

There is considerable support for Representative Rodenberg's programme. This sentiment is not bounded by party limitations. It is known that Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, is not in sympathy with the suggestion, holding that the constitutional definition of "inability to exercise the powers and duties" of the Presidential office does not include absence from the territorial boundaries of the United States.

But on the other hand Senator Hitchcock (Nebraska), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, admitted today that he believed the Vice-President should so serve and said that he thought the absence of the President constituted that "inability" mentioned in the Federal Constitution.

It is known that a considerable number of Democrats in both the House and Senate believe that the President's absence actually creates at least a temporary vacancy and undoubtedly if the Rodenberg or Sherman measures reach a vote in either House these Democrats will vote for the resolution.

The legality of any acts performed by the President while abroad in approving or vetoing legislation, making appointments to office or exercising any of the executive functions and likewise the legality of any acts performed by the Vice-President under the authority of the concurrent resolution of Congress introduced to question undoubtedly will be called in question in the courts if the Rodenberg or Sherman resolution should be adopted. This is the principal deterrent to the enactment of legislation for doubt as to the enactment of at least of the less offensive of the two.

Senator Cummins (Iowa) introduced a resolution to send to France a committee of eight Senators, four of each great political party, to keep the Senate in close touch with developments of the conflict.

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, which meets on Wednesday. It apparently is more than likely that that committee in a day or two will report the resolution to the Senate with no recommendation of the President. The Senate opportunity to discuss the merits of the proposal. It is regarded as highly essential that some such measure should be ready for adoption if the Senate finds itself shut out from information of the progress of the conference.

LITTLETON URGES BARRING OF BERGER

Says Socialism Is Merely Militarism Disarmed.

Some way ought to be found to prevent Victor Berger, the Milwaukee Socialist who has been reelected to Congress, from taking his seat in March, so Martin W. Littleton told the "Flying Squadron" of the National Security League's contingent of patriotic orators at the Bar Association last night. Congressmen, Mr. Littleton explained, are required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, whereas "Mr. Berger is pledged, as is every Socialist, to destroy it."

"The Socialist doesn't know much," he added, "but he knows that. That as long as there is a Constitution a Socialist can't thrive in this country. Socialism and Bolshevism are both Teutonic by-products. The Teutonic of today is incapable of thinking of individual freedom. He oscillates between militarism and Socialism. Militarism is nothing but Socialism armed and Socialism is militarism disarmed. Socialism stands for anarchy and the destruction of civilization."

"The cause of the war was absolutism. The cause of the war was absolutism, and it's our business to see that the consequence of the war is not absolutism. There are some who are preaching 'Athenian democracy' and they will be Socialists if they keep on far enough. I am a constitutionalist. Our civilization has brought us back to consider our beginnings in this country, for we have been following false gods."

BELLANS INDIGESTION

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

BUTLER CRITICISES WILSON'S ADDRESS

Columbia's Head Finds It Is Inconclusive.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, said he was surprised at the President's message and was "disappointed at finding no setting out of the attitude to which he proposes to commit the country."

"I expected," Dr. Butler said, "before he went away a very careful setting forth of the policies the country would be called upon to support. There is a diffuse inconclusiveness about the whole thing."

"The most heartening and stimulating thing about President Wilson's message is his recognition of the capacity of the American business man to throw off the harness of Government control and return to the arena of freedom without leading strings," said Martin W. Littleton. "The policy of reconstruction does not need to be with what he has gained and he will work out reconstruction himself."

LIMIT ON PRIVATE RAIL CONTROL URGED

Continued from First Page.

approach the question, at once the most important and difficult of all the domestic questions which confront us, with a fair, open mind, ready to hear all that is to be said on it and willing to view it from every standpoint and then decide without fear, favor or prejudice. The third is that Congress should go forward immediately with a painstaking, conscientious and exhaustive inquiry into the whole problem and pursue it with the utmost diligence until a conclusion has been reached.

Senator Kellogg (Minn.) said: "The only question of reconstruction which I desire to mention is that pertaining to the railroads. In the main I approve of what the President said. I do not believe we should simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions or that they should be taken over to government ownership and operation. I think the immediate course suggested by the President should be adopted."

Representative Eech (Wis.), Republican, who will succeed to the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee, said: "I think government operation has demonstrated the wisdom of open competition in the large centers, the free interchange of cars and engines, the short routing of freight so as to save time, the consolidation of lines, the control of issues of stocks and bonds, and the payment of generous but not extravagant salaries to officials in charge of the management of transportation."

"There should be a readjustment of rates to a more scientific basis. Horizontal advances are not tolerable except in time of extraordinary stress."

DAMAGE TO BELGIUM PUT AT \$1,200,132,000

King Albert Makes Official Entry Into Liege.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2.—The Central Industrial Committee of Belgium, after an investigation, estimates that Belgium's damage through German military occupation and seizures of machinery and raw material, at 6,000,550,000 francs (\$1,200,132,000).

King Albert and the Belgian royal family made their official entry into Liege Saturday, the head of the troops that conducted the heroic defense of that town in 1914, says a Belgian official statement. The King and Queen and Gen. Leman, the defender of Liege, were cheered enthusiastically by the crowds.

COST OF BUILDING TO BE 15 P. C. LESS

This Is Indicated by Conference at Albany.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Contractors will be willing to bid upon State and municipal building construction at figures 15 per cent. below war time costs, according to opinions given today at a conference of Lewis F. Pilsner, State Architect, with Edward A. Keeler, former president of the New York State Association of Builders.

Three conditions have created this willingness to cut bids for future construction work below war time prices. The first is the increased stability of labor. The second condition is the reappearance of competition in the delivery of materials brought about by the relief of transportation hindrances and the resumption of long haul deliveries. The third factor is the elimination of irresponsible contractors during the stress of the war period and the resulting grouping of contractors who have stood the tests of war emergency conditions.

Wages of skilled labor are not expected to be much reduced during the reconstruction period.

Germans in Africa Surrender.

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, Dec. 2.—Gen. von Lettow Vorbeck, commanding the German troops who were driven out of German East Africa, has surrendered with his force of 4,433 persons, according to official announcement today.

DREICER & CO

Pearl Necklaces

FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTY-SIXTH

LOCAL EDITORIALS ON WILSON SPEECH

'The World' Dwells on Reference to President's Visit to Paris.

SOME ARE UNAPPROVING

The 'Times' Says Public Does Not Know President's Real Purposes.

New York newspapers comment on the President's message this morning as follows:

The World—Those who looked for an elaboration of his reasons for attending the Peace Conference in President Wilson's annual address to Congress yesterday were disappointed, or, at least, in the nature of things, the stronger his conviction that his presence in Paris is necessary the less he could say about it publicly.

Aside from the few words devoted by Mr. Wilson to his diplomatic errand, his address was almost as perfunctory as one of the old time written messages of the Presidents. He could have said no less of the triumph of our arms at the crisis of the war, or of the devotion of the people, or of the necessity for wise measures of reconstruction, or of the importance of placing our vast industries upon a peace basis with proper recognition of public rights. He might have said less in regard to woman suffrage, national amendment, and if he had not been intent upon going abroad upon a mission which few Americans understand, he might have said a great deal more on the subject of the railroad and shipping problems, for which, we are sorry to say, he had no solution to offer.

The Times—Nobody can or will doubt the President's sincere desire to represent American thought at Paris. The trouble is that upon many of the "bases" of peace drawn up by him last January American thought is as yet unformed and the American people know his thought only as he has put it before them in the broadest outlines. Specifically, they have practically no knowledge of what he intends to say in respect to the freedom of the seas and the League of Nations.

It will be admitted that with all our audacity and idealistic devotion to open diplomacy, it might have been inexpedient to open all these matters to public discussion, but for all the people know Mr. Wilson has made up his mind upon these weighty matters without resort to the counsel of other minds.

The Herald—What Congress wanted to hear was the "why" of the visit to Europe. It heard about what it had heard before. The President said that the allied governments had asked him to attend the peace conference in order to make clear the meaning of his "fourteen points" and he felt, therefore, that he should go. He failed, however, to give his reasons for objecting to the Vice-President performing the duties that would seem clearly to devolve upon that official during the absence of the President is unable to perform them.

So the attitude of Mr. Wilson toward Mr. Thomas Riley Marshall remains as great a mystery as ever.

The Tribune—Mr. Wilson is impatient with those who are continually requiring definitions and textual certainties. His mind functions with principles and not with details. The head of the troops that conducted the heroic defense of that town in 1914, says a Belgian official statement. The King and Queen and Gen. Leman, the defender of Liege, were cheered enthusiastically by the crowds.

Now hope, gentlemen of the Congress, that I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we represent. But on the subject of the peace terms to be written in Paris in the next few weeks, he is thoroughly disappointing.

It is a safe assumption that the nation is not yet ready for any such radical change of policy as the President has become convinced that the Congress which will be called on to carry out the provisions of the treaty will be hostile.

St. Paul Pioneer Press—Neither the bluntness of us nor the highest is to have a share in safeguarding the fruits of victory—that is a matter which the President, in his queer sense of personal responsibility, has confided to himself alone. One hundred and ten million people of the world's mightiest democracy accept, the present situation, a position similar in all respects to the President's class in political economy at Princeton.

Cold Grip and Influenza.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVER'S signature on the box. 30c—Ad.

ADDRESS COMMENT FROM OTHER CITIES

Chicago "Tribune" Objects to "Present Agencies."

Comment on the President's address to Congress yesterday by representative newspapers in various cities is given in the following special dispatches to The Sun, quoting excerpts from editorials which will appear today:

Chicago Tribune—The President's address to Congress is in large part an eloquent review of American

achievement in this world war. It expresses with the felicity to which his public utterances have accustomed us what is in the American mind and heart in these epochal days of victory.

In respect of the President's concrete suggestions there will be differences of opinion. The statement as to the purpose of his journey to the peace conference is of a general nature and does not attempt to answer the objections raised against the departure. The proposal of the President to allow present agencies to preside over the critical and complicated conditions in which we are involved is neither reassuring nor safe.

Boston Herald—A notably brief fraction of the President's address to Congress yesterday deals with the subject of paramount interest to the American people, and that is the war's termination and his own part in it. We incline to the belief, however, that they are disposed to trust him to perform his duty in his own way. They would resent, we believe, any of the plans like that which Senator Cummins of Iowa has proposed, for sending over a special representation to which the course of events in behalf of the Senate. That would be unfortunate.

The President is entirely correct in saying that he ought to establish a definite national railroad policy, that it is not fair to either the public or the owners of the roads to leave the question unanswered. We ought to be spared from having 2,000,000 railroad workers vote at each Presidential election in the country which promises to pay them the best.

Boston Post—The President's message is much more along conventional lines than was generally anticipated. But for its fine and at times eloquent diction and but for its final phrases it might take its place among the old fashioned messages wherein a President is called upon to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary. So reconstruction problems and measures hold a very large place in the message.

Louisville Courier-Journal—It is on the question of our future railroad policy that he is particularly disconcerting. The regret is that the President does not make known with all his possible candor the reasons for his opinion upon our legislation even when he has changed his mind completely from views expressed in previous utterances that considerable surprise was expressed among those that heard him that there is at least one public question, and that of overwhelming importance, upon which he actually has no opinion at all; that is the question of public ownership or control of railroads. At least in this matter he is courteous enough to invite the opinion of the Senators and Representatives, and he will doubtless hear from them and from the American people upon Government ownership in unmistakable terms after the Railroad Committee has had full power to investigate the orders and methods under which the railroad systems of the country have been nearly ruined and certainly demoralized.

Philadelphia Public Ledger—The President achieved the somewhat notable feat yesterday of maintaining silence in 5,000 words on any controversial peace topics which may be in the air. He has chosen to play a lone hand. This is always a course of peril not only in this case for the player but in any case, and quite possibly for humanity.

We shall only get the proper perspective on the President's attitude toward these perplexing problems of peace if we keep constantly in mind the fact—rather difficult for us to envisage or even admit—that Woodrow Wilson has become during this tremendous war and worldwide upheaval of long established political conditions something more than President of these United States. He has made himself—and it surely was not an un-American action—the foremost spokesman of the forward looking liberals of Europe.

It is idle to deny that if Woodrow Wilson had not gone to the peace conference there are long submerged millions on the plains of Czechoslovakia, in Jugoslavia, in Poland and even in Russia, who would feel that a powerful friend on whom they had confidently counted would be absent.

Kansas City Star—President Wilson speaks in fitting words of the spirit of the nation in the war. His plea for preference in raw material for France and Belgium will meet with instant response. His comment on the rapidity of industrial reconstruction and on the future of the railroads is judicious. But on the subject of the peace terms to be written in Paris in the next few weeks, he is thoroughly disappointing.

It is a safe assumption that the nation is not yet ready for any such radical change of policy as the President has become convinced that the Congress which will be called on to carry out the provisions of the treaty will be hostile.

St. Paul Pioneer Press—Neither the bluntness of us nor the highest is to have a share in safeguarding the fruits of victory—that is a matter which the President, in his queer sense of personal responsibility, has confided to himself alone. One hundred and ten million people of the world's mightiest democracy accept, the present situation, a position similar in all respects to the President's class in political economy at Princeton.

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CHINA AND GLASS

HISTORIC WATERFORD—

ONE hundred and twenty years ago the glass blowers of Ireland were making the best examples of the famous Waterford Glass.

Today we are offering reproductions that have all the quality, character and charm of the originals.

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CHINA AND GLASS

G. O. P. IN CHORUS ATTACK ADDRESS

Lodge and Martin Silent, but Other Senators Disapprove of Peace Trip.

PENROSE PROMISES FIGHT

Mann and Other House Leaders Express Disappointment With Document.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Every Republican who had anything to say about the President's address today disapproved of the President's determination to go to France as a peace delegate representing the United States. There also were some Democrats who took the same course.

The strongest criticism was directed at the failure of the President to determine the President's opportunity to-day and remove the cause of the growing estrangement between the White House and the Capitol by taking the Congress fully into his confidence in regard to what he hoped to accomplish at the peace conference.

Senators Lodge (Mass.) and Martin (Va.), leaders of their parties, withheld any comment. "I must leave those matters to the press," said Senator Martin. "My rule of never commenting upon executive utterances, either privately or publicly spoken, cannot be broken."

Penrose Speaks Out.

These comments were made: Senator Penrose (Pa.), Republican: "The President has employed such dictatorial methods and has almost without exception expressed his determination upon our legislation even when he has changed his mind completely from views expressed in previous utterances that considerable surprise was expressed among those that heard him that there is at least one public question, and that of overwhelming importance, upon which he actually has no opinion at all; that is the question of public ownership or control of railroads. At least in this matter he is courteous enough to invite the opinion of the Senators and Representatives, and he will doubtless hear from them and from the American people upon Government ownership in unmistakable terms after the Railroad Committee has had full power to investigate the orders and methods under which the railroad systems of the country have been nearly ruined and certainly demoralized."

Senator Simmons (N. C.), Democrat: "His discussion of the business situation and the processes of readjustment, including his general observations with reference to the methods of dealing with the railroads, will have, I am sure, a very reasonable effect upon business and on the public."

Senator Reed Protests.

Senator Reed (Mo.), Democrat: "The President says all nations have approved of the fourteen peace points. No nation approved of the fourteen peace points. The President says our soldiers fought for these. Our soldiers fought to whip Germany. I wholly disagree with the President that we should assist in the rehabilitation of France. On domestic questions I am in substantial accord with the President."

Senator Johnson (Cal.), Republican: "The deserved tribute to our fighting men found a sympathetic echo with us all, but the remainder of the President's address was intensely disappointing. We know no more now than we did before the address. The President leaves us without an administrative programme for reconstruction of definite American policies as to peace terms."

Senator Sherman (Ill.), Republican: "The President does not convince by his reasons for going abroad. The more he argues the less he justifies himself. There is not a negotiation of permanent peace that could not as well be conducted with the President at his seat of government in Washington as in Versailles."

Senator Harding (Ohio), Republican: "The message was not revealing so far as peace terms are concerned, but one does not expect the spokesman of the Western hemisphere to reveal his hand in advance."

Representative Mann (Ill.), Republican floor leader: "I was disappointed that the President did not take Congress and the American people into his confidence regarding his attendance at the Paris Peace Conference."

Representative Gillett (Mass.), acting Republican floor leader: "It was the most disappointing and least effective message that President Wilson has ever delivered. This was due largely, I presume, to the fact that we were keyed up to expect that he was going to give us some of the real reasons for going abroad and discussing the particular projects he

wants to urge at the Peace Conference."

Representative Fess (Ohio), chairman of the Republican Congressional committee: "The address was not up to the standard of the President. Staged as his farewell before leaving for Europe, the country was looking for reasons for his decision. His reference to it seemed a labored defence of a very questionable proceeding."

Champer Clark, Speaker of the House: "It was a fine message, literary as all of the President's messages have been."

Representative Kitchin (N. C.), Democratic floor leader: "The message was fine and should furnish a satisfactory explanation to those who have criticised the President for going abroad."

RUMELY INDICTED IN WASHINGTON

Two Counts Found Against Him in 'Evening Mail' Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Edward A. Rumely of New York, who bought the *Evening Mail* of New York with money said to have been furnished by the German Government, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury here today for failing to report German ownership of property to the Alien Property Custodian.

There were two counts in the indictment. The first set forth that on October 17, 1917, and since Rumely had control of certain shares of stock of the S. S. McClure Newspaper Corporation for and on behalf of the German Government and that he had failed to disclose this fact. The second count charged that Rumely failed to report that he was indebted to the German Government in the sum of \$145,700.

Rumely is under indictment in New York on a charge of perjury in connection with his report of the purchase of the *Evening Mail*.

CLARIFIES TARIFF SCHEDULES.

Commission at Work to Remedy Inconveniences.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Existing tariff laws contain many inconsistencies and inequalities, which are being examined by the United States Tariff Commission with a view to suggesting remedial action, said the annual report of the commission, which was submitted to Congress today.

"Classification of commodities is sometimes illogical," said the report. "Duties upon finished products are not properly proportioned to the duties on raw materials. The same or similar articles are mentioned in different paragraphs, causing uncertainty to arise as to the rate of duty to be imposed."

TWO IN ONE TAX BILL PLAN DISAPPROVED

Republicans Will Back Minority Report.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A minority report, strongly disapproving of the two in one tax bill plan fostered by the Democrats in Congress with the approval of the Administration, is to be made, it developed today after a conference of minority members of the Senate Finance Committee.

Instead of waiting until the bill, which proposes to levy one set of taxes on incomes and profits for the present calendar year and another set for the calendar year 1919, is before the Senate, it was decided to begin the fight against it with a minority report accompanying the measure when it is reported. All Republican members of the committee were present and subscribed to the views in opposition to the two in one measure.

The minority report, it was explained, will contain no word of criticism of the amount of money it is deemed necessary to raise by taxation for this year and for next, but will attack the tax schemes resorted to in some of the levies.

Montenegro King Deposed by People

Assembly Calls for Union With Serbian Monarchy.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—King Nicholas of Montenegro, with his family, has been deposed by the Skupstina, the Montenegrin National Assembly, pursuant to a message received here today.

The despatch was sent from Belgrade by the Czechoslovak press bureau on way of Copenhagen. It says that the Skupstina voted the deposition on Friday last and declared for a union of Montenegro with Serbia under King Peter.

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

Waiting to Make a Sale

THIS young Tongouz Revillon has brought a quantity of skins to the Revillon Post at Monastiskoe, in Northern Siberia, and is waiting patiently for a chance to see the trader.

Northeastern Siberia is the home of the Russian Sable, the most beautiful and valuable of all furs. The darkest and silkiest come from the region east of Lake Baikal. These are used for coats and wraps. The Kamchatka sables with longer fur are used more largely for sets.

Revillon Freres

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street